



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

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The Canadian Exhibit of honey in England consists of 40 tons. The comb honey was packed with great care, and arrived in good condition; it amounted to some 15 tons. The exhibit is for the "Indian and Colonial Exhibition." We will give further notice of it next week.

We learn that G. L. Marshall & Co., of La Salle, Ills., who wanted consignments of honey, are frauds, and that they have been arrested for using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. It will not do to ship honey to unknown parties.

Reader, do you not just now think of one bee-keeper who does not take the Weekly BEE JOURNAL, and who should do so? Perhaps a word or two from you will induce him to do so. Will you not kindly oblige us by getting his subscription to send on with your own renewal for next year? When you do so, please select any 25 cent book in our list, and we will send it to you post-paid, to pay for your trouble. We are aiming to get 5,000 new subscribers for 1887, —will you not assist us to obtain them?

**Their Main Stay.**—Mrs. L. Harrison, in the *Prairie Farmer*, during the late drouth, remarked as follows concerning sweet clover:

The blue grass has turned brown, and crumbles under the feet, by reason of the drouth, yet sweet clover blooms, and is visited from early morn until eve by the bees, which are making a living chiefly from it, which is another proof of its great value as a honey-plant, as it fills the interim between clover and fall bloom.

As there is Another firm in Chicago by the name of "Newman & Son," we wish our correspondents would write "American Bee Journal" on the envelope when writing to this office. Several letters of ours have already gone to the other firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

**Reduced Railroad Rates** to the Convention at Indianapolis has been secured only for the round trip from Chicago to Indianapolis and return. Mr. Dougherty, the Secretary, has made several applications for reduced rates without avail. On Sept. 29, 1886, he sent us the following for publication:

Please announce in the BEE JOURNAL our failure to secure reduced rates. Our friends think strange that rates have been secured from Chicago and no further. I have again been before the Passenger Agent Pool here, but they refuse to do anything, even over the roads from Chicago.

FRANK L. DOUGHERTY.

After his first refusal he wrote to us, and we also applied through the Pool Agent here, but was refused in the same language exactly as that used to Secretary Dougherty. Then we "pulled another string," through a friend of ours here, and obtained reduced rates on all the roads between Chicago and Indianapolis. We mention this only to show that the Secretary is in no wise to blame for not getting the usual reduction. Had the Convention been held in Chicago we might have succeeded in getting the reduction asked for; but when it was proposed to carry passengers away from Chicago, we found it up-hill business; and we do not think we should have met with any success had it not been for our friend who assisted us in "pulling the ropes" in the right direction.

**Wednesday.**—It is a serious blunder to appoint a District or National Convention to commence on Tuesday morning. In order to get there, persons living at some distance are obliged to leave their homes on Sunday (and some on Saturday night) in order to get there at the first meeting. This is true also of some who live on railroads requiring two or three "changes" to "get there." As this mistake is so often innocently made by those having the matter in charge, we have concluded to make this public protest against such blundering in the future.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Society this year is called to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday at 10 a.m. We know of several prominent apiarists who cannot get there until Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, unless they pay some \$8 or \$10 extra, which, of course, they do not wish to do, and hence will be absent from all the first day's sessions.

We do not blame the present executive committee for this—they have but followed the example before them, the last few meetings of the society having been begun on Tuesday—but we desire to enter an earnest and public protest against any future meetings being called before Wednesday morning.

**The October** number of the *Apiculturist* has eleven articles on the wintering problem. These articles cover the entire ground, and are by some of our best apiarists.

**Five Thousand** new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL is what we have made our calculations for; they will come in clubs between now and next spring. Installments are coming every day.

**The Last Call** for the intellectual feast at Indianapolis, beginning next Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1886. If you miss being there, you cannot blame the BEE JOURNAL for not giving you due notice. The meeting will be largely attended by many of the principal apiarists of America, and promises to be an intellectual feast, from which you cannot afford to absent yourselves. If you go by way of Chicago, write to the editor of this paper AT ONCE for a certificate to entitle you to reduced rates on the railroads between Chicago and Indianapolis. The tickets are good from Monday to Saturday, Oct. 11 to 16, 1886.

To Indianapolis there are four routes from Chicago—the Kankakee, leaving at 9.10 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.; the Monon, 6.05 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; the Pan Handle, 8.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.; and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, at 8.00 a.m. and 8 p.m. every day. On all of these railroads the reduced rates for a round trip for \$7.30 can be had upon the presentation of a certificate signed by Thomas G. Newman.

On the Kankakee Route, trains leave the depot at the foot of Lake Street; on the Pan Handle, trains leave from the Canal Street Depot; on the Monon and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, trains start from the Polk Street Depot. We make these announcements to prevent mistakes.

**Sweet Clover.**—Prof. A. J. Cook, in answer to a question in *Gleanings*, makes the following statement concerning sweet clover and its cultivation:

1. Sweet clover is a very excellent honey-plant. 2. It is very beautiful, both from its rich fine foliage and graceful sweet-scented blossoms. Surely, ragweed, mayweed, smartweed, etc., bear no comparison to it as an adornment to the highway. 3. It is not bad to spread at this place. We rarely find it starting at any considerable distance from our beds; and when it does start in meadow or pasture it rarely holds on, being choked out by our cultivated grasses. 4. When once started it is no difficult matter at all to get rid of it. As is well known, this clover is a biennial, and grows from seed, flowering the second year. Thus by cutting while in bloom, or before the seeds mature, we shall quickly extirpate it. It cannot remain longer than two years after such cutting, as it must come from seed every other year. So I am free to urge farmers to foster rather than destroy this plant. At this writing our beds of sweet clover (*melilotus alba*) are in full bloom, and it is hard to say which is more attractive to the bees—this or the basswoods, which are also in full bloom.

**Oleomargarine.**—The act of the late session of Congress regulating and legalizing the sale of oleomargarine takes effect on Oct. 31, 1886. Instructions, prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are being sent to the revenue officers in the several districts, with the necessary revenue stamps, etc. We understand that the Commissioners construe the Act of Congress as relating only to imitations of butter consisting of mixtures of tallow, suet, beef-fat, etc. Mixtures of lard not being included under the term oleomargarine.—*Exchange*.

**Frank Cheshire's** new book on Bees and Bee-Keeping, can be had at this office.—Vol. I, bound in cloth, \$2.50, postpaid.



AND

## Replies by Prominent Apiarists.

[It is useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—Ed.]

## Getting Bees into the Sections.

**Query, No. 317.**—All our surplus this year is from white clover. When it first began to bloom, bees worked very actively. The weather became a little dry, and instead of putting the honey into the supers, which were filled with the best of foundation, they stored it below. As fast as a young bee hatched, they filled up the cell with honey, instead of letting the queen lay in it, until in the whole 8 frames there was not a space 6 inches square that was not filled with nectar. I exhausted my ingenuity in trying to force them into the sections; but go they would not, and go they did not until the season was about half over, then they went up slowly, and averaged only about 25 pounds to the colony. They did not swarm, and when they should have been booming at the end of the clover bloom, they were quite weak. How can I prevent an occurrence of this another season? It is the first time I ever had queens crowded out, and I want it to be the last. Other colonies within 100 yards of mine gathered 50 or 60 pounds each.—W. P. K.

If they would not put it in the sections then I would put it in the extractor.—H. D. CUTTING.

It is difficult to answer without knowing more of the management. Could there have been any fault with the queens or the strain of bees?—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Contract the brood-chamber, or remove the comb in the brood-chamber and fill above in sections with foundation. Reversing the brood-frames also helps, as does uncapping honey in the brood-frames.—A. J. COOK.

You do not mention what it took to to exhaust your ingenuity, so we are in the dark as to what further to suggest. They might have done better with less room in the brood-chamber. Possibly uncapping their frames of honey and putting them in the middle of the brood-nest might have been effective.—C. C. MILLER.

The trouble is in the strain of bees. A little Syrian blood will effectually remedy the difficulty. Syrio-Albino or Syrio-Italian bees never choke up the brood-combs with honey, it matters not how much may come in or how little the room may be. They are greatly superior to Italians, in my estimation, for comb honey.—G. L. TINKER.

I never, in any year, had any bees act so badly. I can conceive that bright, golden Italians in a deep hive, with bad communication to the surplus department, would do this years ago. I had these bees act similarly

in less favorable times of the year.—JAMES HEDDON.

The above question is a long one, and the only explanation I can give is, that the queens were failing in prolificness. The size of frames not being given, perhaps the queen was crowded out by having too small a brood-chamber.—J. E. POND, JR.

Contract the brood-chamber so that at the beginning of the honey-flow only brood is in this apartment. Empty comb in the brood-chamber at the beginning of the honey-flow generally leads to the crowding of the queen, and little honey in the sections.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Without knowing the exact condition of the bees at the time of the commencement of the bloom, it is difficult to give a correct answer. Sometimes we find colonies that hesitate about working in sections, and have to be coaxed there. But in all probability your bees had not working force enough, at the time of the harvest, to gather any more honey than what they found room for below. There may have been bees enough to run the lower story, but not the sections. Have your colonies strong at the proper time.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I think it most probable that while your colonies may have been strong in bees, you had comparatively few field workers at the beginning of the honey harvest. I have often lost heavily on this account. If you put some sections in the section-case, which contained drawn comb and some honey, and the bees did not commence work there, you may know that that was the trouble.—G. W. DEMAREE.

## Feeding Back Extracted Honey.

**Query, No. 318.**—Has the experiment ever been tried of feeding bees good extracted honey to be stored in the sections? I can buy all the extracted honey I want at 5 cents per pound, and can sell comb honey for 15 cents per pound; but I cannot sell extracted at any price.—W. M.

Yes, but as a rule it does not pay.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

The experiment has been tried time and again, and nearly, if not quite every one who has tried it has abandoned it.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Unless you can succeed better than I have done, you will never get rich feeding 5-cent extracted honey to produce 15-cent comb honey.—C. C. MILLER.

The experiment has been tried, but has often failed even with experts.—A. J. COOK.

Yes, but I do not think it has been a pecuniary success. You might try a few hundred pounds on some of your very strongest and richest colonies.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I have tried it, but for some cause the honey soon candies in the combs, and becomes almost as hard as maple sugar. Perhaps it would not if I had diluted the honey with water in feeding.—G. L. TINKER.

It has, but the experiment as yet has never been found to pay, so far as I have any knowledge of the matter. I have tried it several times myself, but the results have been far from satisfactory.—J. E. POND, JR.

If all of the needful conditions were known and supplied, I do not know but it might be made to pay, but no such difference between the price of comb and extracted honey can long exist anywhere. It can hardly pay to gather a crop twice and feed it once in order to have it ready for market.—JAMES HEDDON.

It has often been tried, and generally without success. I could not give my plan here, to convert extracted honey into comb, for want of space. But if you will distribute some nice extracted honey among your neighbors—poor and rich—as a friendly gift, tell them you want them to try your pure liquid honey—if you do not get some orders for it after that, please let me hear from you.—G. W. DEMAREE.

It has been tried, but from many reports it did not pay unless there were a lot of unfinished sections to fill out.—H. D. CUTTING.

## Honey-Dew—Bee-Poison.

**Query, No. 319.**—1. Is the honey gathered from honey-dew a wholesome article of diet, both for man and the bees? 2. Does often being stung by the bees, so poison the system as frequently to bring on malarial and rheumatic fevers?—Iowa.

1. It may be unwholesome, but I prefer to be a little sick before I should want to eat it. 2. I do not know.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. It depends upon the nature of the honey-dew. We have seen some that we liked better than ordinary molasses, although it was as dark as the latter.—DADANT & SON.

1. It may be in some instances. 2. Some bee-keepers feel certain that they have been so afflicted.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

1. It is from some species of honey-dew. 2. I do not think so. I have been stung as high as fifty times a day, with no ill effects.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. I have never seen any honey-dew, so I could not say. 2. I could not say, but I think not. I have had both fever and ague and the rheumatism since I have been keeping bees.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. It may be, but very frequently it is not. I do not think so. Before keeping bees I was much troubled with malarial fever. Since then hardly at all, and I have had my share of stings. The pain and irritation at first was considerable; now it is very slight.—A. J. COOK.

1. The common expression, "honey-dew," is very indefinite. Some stuff I have seen gathered from the bark-lice is filthy and unwholesome beyond question. But some samples I have seen that was gathered from the leaves of trees looked nice, and I



see no reason why it is not wholesome.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. We have so little of this "honey-dew" that I can only say that friends tell me that some samples of it winter bees as well as honey. 2. It might, I should think, I feel sure that a chronic rheumatic neuralgia or neurasthenia is no uncommon result from years of bee-poisoning.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. I have had very little experience, but I can hardly believe that honey with so disagreeable a taste as some of it has, can be wholesome for man or bee. Many winter losses have been laid at the door of honey-dew. 2. I think not. It has some reputation (whether justly or not I am not prepared to say) as a remedy for rheumatic affections.—C. C. MILLER.

1. It is not so considered by the great majority. 2. I am not aware that such is the case; in fact many claim that the opposite results follow in rheumatism. I cannot conceive how malarial fevers can be cured by inoculation of the poison of the sting of the honey-bee, as it is antiseptic in its nature.—J. E. POND, JR.

1. I do not think it is. 2. No, a bee-sting has only a temporary effect. The poison does not accumulate in the system. I believe, however, that after being stung enough to cause fever, that one should be careful not to get over-heated by working in the hot sun. The use of the common tomato as a food is in my opinion productive of ten fold more injury to the human system than being frequently stung by bees.—G. L. TINKER.

### Wintering Bees in Second-Stories.

**Query, No. 320.**—In wintering bees in a two-story chaff hive, how would it do to put in 3 or 4 brood-frames in the first story for the bees to cluster on, and the same number of frames with sealed honey in the second story, over the brood-frames, for winter stores; then use two division-boards, letting them extend from the bottom-board of the hive to the top of the second story? Then there will be 3 or 4 inches of dead air space on each side of the bees and stores in addition to the double walls packed with chaff. What I want to know is this: 1. Will it do to put winter stores above the brood-nest? 2. Will the bees cluster on the brood-frames and go up-stairs for food, or will they go up in the second story and stay? 3. How would it do to place bees and stores all in the upper story and leave the lower story empty (as an air-chamber) except one frame of comb to act as a ladder for the bees to go up and down on? The cluster would then be so far from the entrance that the cold air coming in would not affect them so much.—Florida.

1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. It will work well in your climate. But in Florida you do not need chaff hives, nor any other fixtures intended for a cold climate.—J. P. H. BROWN.

There is too much room for escape of heat above in such a plan. We do not like it, but it may do for Florida.—DADANT & SON.

My experience is, that bees will go up-stairs and stay. Have had the best success with eight frames in the body of the hive, and it on the platform.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. I think so. 2. As soon as the brood and most of the honey is gone, they will likely move up-stairs to stay. 3. I can see no harm from the empty space below, and it might be some benefit.—C. C. MILLER.

The proposed plan might work well here at the North, but for Florida I should think it would be labor thrown away.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I think the bees would cluster on the honey and stay. I think the last mentioned plan a good one.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

1. The bees, so far as my experience goes, winter in the tops of the hives. I prefer a single story, as I find a frame as shallow as the Langstroth is safer for wintering than a deeper frame. 2. They will go for food till too cold for them to do so. 3. It would be far better than the first proposition, but would give, in my judgment, too much space below.—J. E. POND, JR.

I have wintered bees for years in two-story hives; sometimes they winter in the lower and sometimes in the upper story. I have seen little difference whether they winter above or below. When they go above to stay there they sometimes exhaust their stores above, and starve with plenty of stores in the lower story; for this reason I prefer to have all the stores in one apartment.—G. W. DEMAREE.

I should not do it. If they clustered below with little honey, and it came very cold, they would starve. I see no use in their having the double space to warm. Could I secure it easily I should like 2 inches below the brood-frames.—A. J. COOK.

The bees should, and usually will, cluster where the stores are in chambers of the size you mention. They would go into your second story and stay. The idea of empty story under the home would do no harm, if you still have room for thick packing above. Many believe it to be very advantageous.—JAMES HEDDON.

There will be too much trouble and expense about the plan suggested to make it desirable, even if it was a good one. The successful bee-keepers of the future will be those who use the cheapest hives and fixtures, and the most expeditious methods capable of fulfilling the purposes required.—G. L. TINKER.

### North American Bee-Keepers' Society.

FRANK L. DOUGHERTY.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its 17th annual convention Oct. 12, 13 and 14, 1886, at Indianapolis, Ind. The meeting will be held in Proffitt's Music Hall, 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania Street, one of the most pleasantly situated halls in the city, having good ventilation and plenty of light. The Society headquarters will be at the Occidental Hotel, corner of Washington and Illinois Streets. The regular rates of this hotel are \$3 per day; special rates for those in attendance at the convention, \$1.50 per day.

The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society, the Indiana State Society, the Eastern Indiana, with various county and joint societies will meet in union with the North American, making it one of the most important meetings of bee-keepers ever held in the country.

Every thing possible will be done to make the meeting pleasant and entertaining. An earnest, cordial invitation is extended. Following is the programme:

#### FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

Forenoon Session, 10 a.m.—Convention called to order. Address of welcome, by Gov. I. P. Gray; "Response" by the President, H. D. Cutting; "Welcome to the City," by Mayor Caleb S. Denny; "Thanks," Dr. C. C. Miller, President of the Northwestern Society. Calling the roll of members of last year. Payment of annual dues. Reception of new members and distribution of badges; reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Announcements.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.—Special Business.—Annual address of the President; "Bee-Studies," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.; "Apicultural Journalism," John Aspinwall, Barrytown, N. Y.; "Bee-Literature," Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ills.; "The Coming Bee—What encouragement have we to work for its advent?" R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich. Subject for discussion, has "Apis Americana" been reached?

Evening Session, 7:30 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Discussion of questions that may have accumulated during the day.

#### SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Morning Session, 9 a.m.—Announcements. Communication. Call of the Northwestern Society to elect officers. Election of officers of the Indiana State Society. Call to order. "Rendering Comb into Beeswax," C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills.; "Foul Brood," A. J. King, New York. "North American Bee-Keepers' Society—Past, Present and Future," Rev. W. F. Clarke, Guelph, Ont. Selection of place for holding meeting in 1887. Election of officers.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. "Bee-Keeping and Apiculture," Prof. N. W. McLain, U. S. Apicultural Station, Aurora, Ills.; "Feeding Bees for Winter," Jas. McNeill, Hudson, N. Y.; "Wintering Bees," Dr. J. B. Mason, Wagon Works, Ohio; "Solid Truths relative to the Apicultural Interests of the east coast of Volusia county, Florida," by John Detwiler, New Smyrna, Fla. Subjects for discussion, "Is the use of Foundation Necessary in Modern Bee-Culture?" "Are Perforated Honey-Boards a Success?" Unassigned essays.

Evening Session, 7:30 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Discussion of questions in question-box. Social communications.

#### THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

Morning Session, 9 a.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Communications. "The National Bee-Keepers' Union," by Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Illinois. "A Talk on Hives," by James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.; "Reversible Hives and Frames," J. E. Pond, Jr., Foxboro, Mass.; "Drones and Drone Comb," W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, Mich.; Reports of Vice-Presidents; "Progress of Bee-Keeping in Indiana," Jonas Scholl, Lyons Station, Ind. "The Future of Bee-Culture," G. W. Demaree, Christiansburg, Kentucky.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Explanation of various articles on exhibition. Indianapolis, Ind.



**Explanatory.**—The figures BEFORE the names indicate the number of years that the person has kept bees. Those AFTER, show the number of colonies the writer had in the previous spring and fall, or fall and spring, as the time of the year may require.

This mark ⊙ indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; ♂ north of the center; ♀ south; ◊ east; ◊ west; and this ♂ northeast; ◊ northwest; ◊ southeast; and ♀ southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

### A Call on Mr. J. B. Hall.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Mr. J. B. Hall does not like notoriety. He prefers to keep shady, and to be let alone. How far a man is to be indulged in this love of privacy and concealment, is a somewhat perplexing question to one who is always "takin notes" with an ultimate design to "print 'em." I got rather a brusque reception the other day when, being in Woodstock, I took the opportunity of dropping in on Mr. Hall. "Are you going to drag me before the public again? I suppose we shall soon have another 250 pounds of honey story going the rounds." I felt chagrined and annoyed at myself for not having contradicted that 250 pound mistake. How it got into print, whether by a slip of the tongue, a slip of the pen, or a mistake of the printer, I do not know, but I quite intended to correct it, and ought to have done so long ago.

I am inclined to think I got Messrs. Jones and Hall "mixed up" in my mind. Mr. Jones made an average one year of 250 pounds of honey, spring count. But it was extracted. Mr. Hall's was comb honey, and should have been reported as 150 pounds average, spring count. I hope this explanation will be satisfactory to all concerned, including Mr. C. W. Dayton. See his article on "Troubled Bee-Lore," on page 441 of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for this year.

Mr. Hall objected at the Detroit convention that the bee-periodicals report successes but not reverses in bee-keeping. Having given publicity to success in his case, it is only right for me to balance up matters by chronicling the opposite condition of things. A sad reverse has befallen our friend, the present season. To quote his words: "Total failure is my record for 1886." There are several explanations of this. Mr. Hall was absent from home last fall attending Fairs, and his bees did not get the usual thorough preparation for winter. A number of colonies was too light. He was building a new house and, as usual, the contractors were behind time in fulfilling their contract. Hence it was late,

too late when the bees were put into winter quarters.

Again, a defect in the drain caused the presence of water in the beecellar to a depth of about six inches. Finally, the furnace fire was let out too soon, with the idea that it would not affect the bees, there being a 12-inch brick wall between the furnace and the cellars. But it did affect them enough to check brood-rearing, so that the multiplication of workers was not accomplished in time for the first run of honey. That first run was all there was around Woodstock. After a brief harvest from the earliest white clover blooms, there was absolutely no honey yield. Alsike clover has been a most important source of honey-gathering heretofore. This year there was none from that source, and none from the linden.

Our friend was not despondent or in tribulation over this state of affairs. He says he makes it a principle not to cry over what he can't help. Well, I suppose we all do that, but some of us are not entirely successful in carrying out the principle. Mr. Hall is. Perhaps he has a more comfortable bank account than some of us. That has a great deal to do with the ease or difficulty of being consoled under unfortunate circumstances. This is the second time in fifteen years of bee-keeping that Mr. Hall has had an experience of "blasted hopes."

On the former occasion the year of failure was followed by one of double success, and taking the average of the fifteen years, the showing is not discouraging. All the readers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL will join with the writer in the hope that this year of dearth, like the former one, may be succeeded by a year of plenty that will make up for losses, and keep up the average to the point of encouragement.

Mr. Hall has had hardly any swarms the present season, and though he obtained fifty of the new Heddon hives, is unable to report any practical experience with them. He has the finest specimens of the Carniolan bees I have yet seen, and is favorably impressed with them. I am sorry that we shall not see his genial face at the Indianapolis convention. He is getting very skeptical about conventions. Perhaps we pumped him too much at Detroit. Never mind, friend Hall. It is "give and take" at these meetings. Last time it was "give" in your case. Come again and "take" all you can get!

Guelph, Ont.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Increase of Bees by Division.

W. J. CULLINAN.

After an experience of three years in the (to me) ever inviting and wonder-revealing field of apiculture, I have arrived at the conclusion that "increase by division" is the more feasible, as well as most lucrative plan for those who are working for

the greatest amount of honey and increase combined.

The first year I kept bees I allowed natural swarming; and although I had but 7 colonies, they were the source of a great deal of trouble and annoyance, causing me to climb trees, saw off limbs, and perform other dangerous and disagreeable feats, far better suited to the gymnasium than to the apiary. No wonder I became disgusted with this old, fossilized, moss-grown method of "handling bees."

So this year I took a step forward and began practicing the new method of dividing and artificial swarming, by which method I not only saved my trees from disfigurement, and my limbs from a possible worse fate, but secured a more than two-fold yield in proportion to the number of colonies kept, and doubling the number as I had done the previous years by the swarming method.

Judging from an experiment made the past season, I believe I can take 10 good strong colonies of bees in this locality, where the average is from nothing up to 50 or 60 pounds per colony, of a good season, treble the number and procure 200 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count.

An instance to illustrate: From a three-frame nucleus made on the 17th of last May, and furnished with a ripe queen-cell from an Italian colony, the young queen of which afterwards mated with a black drone, I obtained 48 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections, and 27 pounds of extracted honey, making 75 pounds in all, and a full colony of bees at the wind-up. And this amount of surplus might easily have been augmented by judicious management.

This humble article is offered for the benefit of those who wish to turn from the "smooth-worn ruts" of our fathers, and enter upon the higher and better plane where brains will in the future be appreciated, and labor better compensated.

Mt. Sterling, Mo. Ills.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Plain Sheets of Wax.

J. E. POND, JR.

On page 536 Mr. J. F. Hays accuses me of "contumeliously" answering the question of L. J. S. in regard to plain sheets of wax. I desire to say, that in answering the various questions sent me for the Query Department, I have endeavored to give nothing but my own opinions, based on my own experience, and so far as I am aware, I have never indulged in contemptuous or sarcastic remarks. It would seem that seven of us viewed the matter in the same light, and I am not at all sorry that we differ from Mr. H., whose experiments that cause him "squarely to take issue with the seven," have been made with sheets of comb, only 4 inches wide; nothing in fact but "starters." In regard to the slightly sarcastic remark of Mr. H., in which he inti-



"makes something in regard to 'ruts worn smooth,' I will say that I have been more or less prominently before the public as a bee-keeper, and writer for over 16 years; that I have always boldly traveled out of the old ruts, when I saw anything to be gained thereby; and further, even, that I think that during the last 16 years instead of following, I have been pretty near the front, and have done my share of making the ruts that are now being traveled in, by the most experienced of my brethren.

I still say that with the low price of foundation, and the ease by which we can control the matter of cell sizes by its use, I fail to see any practical advantage that will follow the use of plain sheets of wax, even if but 4 inches wide; and further, that as drone comb is not usually built at the tops of frames, I should not expect that any would be built on starters in the brood-chamber, especially if room was given for so doing elsewhere. Foxboro, Mass.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Has Nature Made a Mistake?

GEORGE F. ROBBINS.

Mr. O. N. Baldwin, on page 600, does not meet the gauntlet thrown down at all. I say again, this talk about nature ("or the 'Great King'") making a mistake amounts to little or nothing, as against the testimony of experience. And, reasonable or unreasonable, I do believe that under certain conditions, or in certain localities, as I said in my article on page 567, bees will winter better on sugar than on natural stores, because the array of evidence presented in the testimonies of Heddon, Hutchinson and Cook is conclusive, and has never to my knowledge been fairly met.

I repeat, to successfully controvert those testimonies, they must be opposed by precisely the same experiments, under like conditions, with exactly opposite results. I appeal to any fair and candid man if that position is not good. Now, what opposing evidence does Mr. Baldwin offer? Why, he gives one experiment with 4 colonies, and instead of being shut in gaol for five long months without a break, they have two good flights in that time. There is a vast difference between the conditions in Missouri and Michigan. My latitude is higher than that of Mr. Baldwin, and my bees winter very well on natural stores. The argument that, because 2 colonies died of starvation, they died for want of honey and pollen, is a stunner. It is too bad that they did not have access to some sugar syrup about that time.

Mr. B. says nothing about the quantity of stores they had when put away, whether they had been breeding much, or showed signs of diarrhea, etc. Altogether his testimony proves nothing. The fact that sugar syrup may be safer winter food for bees in Michigan than natural stores, does not argue that nature has made mis-

take. We find laws of death as well as life permeating all nature, and for good reasons, although we may not always understand them.

The same Diety who made the atmosphere for man to breathe in life and health, has charged it with malaria and pestilence to produce disease and death. But He has at the same time created roots, herbs and minerals, and endowed man with faculties to discover and apply their properties so as to largely over-rule these forces of death. So He has created the honey-bee with instinct and nature to multiply with wonderful rapidity where conditions demand it; but at the same time He has sown the seeds of death to prevent them becoming an evil rather than a good. And He has made man, in this as in a million other cases, lord of the very laws and forces of nature to over-rule them to his own good. To meet the exigencies that arise in a state of nature, the instinct of the honey-bee is to rear drones in such numbers as to become a nuisance in modern bee-culture.

But this same rule in nature may be and is annulled by the art of man. So, also, if adverse conditions may discriminate against certain regions of country, man possesses the power to put these laws of death under his feet—by the very simple expedient of using sugar syrup. There, my friends, is some theorizing, if that is the proper term, as plausible as any that have been offered, I think.

Mechanicsburg, © Ills.

For the American Bee Journal.

### An Apicultural Review.

EUGENE SECOR, (30—40).

I suppose we all think the season just past the most remarkable one we ever knew in Iowa. Perhaps that is because we have the most vivid recollection of events the most recent. When we do not keep a record of the weather, the last cold snap is apt to be the coldest, the last dry spell the severest drouth, and the recent heated term the hottest weather we ever experienced.

That is the way we bee-keepers talk about the season just past. We say we never saw such a peculiar year; that contrary to all past experience the spring opened favorably, and the honey-flow began at once, and then after a brief but plentiful yield the supply suddenly ceased—a thing hardly known in this part of the State.

In saying this is unprecedented we may be a little outside of the truth. As we have not always kept bees, and a faithful record of the weather is not at hand, we have to draw on our impressions for our facts. It has certainly been widely different from any year immediately preceding it.

After a very protracted and very severe winter, the bees were removed from their depositories in fine condition, and with but slight loss. This was the case with every one who had bees. It did not seem to matter much how they were wintered, either.

Spring came with such ethereal mildness that breeding began at once. Scarcely any unfavorable weather to chill the hatching brood or to cause spring dwindling. The early wild flowers were rich in tempting sweets. Fruit blossoms yielded up their wealth of nectar. Every opening petal seemed to invite to a feast of honey or pollen. All normal colonies were encouraged to do their best in rearing brood, and the crowding of bees around the entrances showed their readiness to respond to the stimulating effects of the weather and the flowers.

At the beginning of white clover bloom, about June 1, most of them were populous enough to go into the supers. There was the time that a knowledge of the situation was needed. The wide-a-woke bee-keeper at once righted up his pitcher ready for the shower. The Rip Van Winkles' did not wake up until the shower was about over. All the honey we got this year, substantially, was gathered in forty days. Everything came with a rush. The white clover harvest lapped over on to basswood bloom so perceptibly that the bees seemed bewildered at the profusion of ambrosial sweets. They were reluctant to leave the pearly drops of the former for the equally tempting chalices of the latter.

Usually, white clover is gone before linden blooms. We often get, also, a good yield from sumac. This year not a drop. Quite generally the last half of July and August give us the bulk of our surplus. This year scarcely any more honey was gathered after the middle of July than the bees required. The long continued drouth seemed to effectually dry up the honey fountains in all the fall flowers. Buckwheat yielded some honey, but so little of it is raised in this vicinity that the amount was not noticed. What surplus we have is therefore mostly white honey of excellent quality. My own colonies averaged about 75 pounds, spring count, one-fourth extracted, balance mostly in one-pound sections. In consequence of the light fall yield there are some unfinished sections.

Forest City, 3 Iowa.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Doolittle's Report—A Peculiar Season.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

No other industry in the world is probably more dependent upon the weather than is apiculture. For growing crops the weather may be bad at times, but when it does come good weather, they are generally ready to make a rapid growth, thus regaining what was lost by the previous inclement weather. It is not so with honey gathering, for if the weather is bad while the honey-producing flora is in bloom, all the good weather afterward cannot make up for the loss. If the rearing of bees so as to get numerous colonies was all there is of bee-keeping, then the same

thing applied to growing crops would be applicable to bees, especially if the apiarist supplied a little feed occasionally; but if the bee-keeper is to be successful as a honey-producer, nothing but good weather through some one of the periods during which nectar-bearing flowers bloom can make that success.

These thoughts are called out upon looking over the honey season just past, for taking it all together this has been the most peculiar season I ever witnessed for bees. Spring opened very favorable, much more so than has been the case for the past eight years, which, together with little or no loss in wintering, caused the bee-keepers about here to be jubilant. Bees reared more brood in April than they commonly do in May, and by the time apple and other fruit trees were in bloom, many of the colonies were strong enough to swarm, especially those wintered in cellars.

Right here I wish to mention a curious fact. I had always thought that if the weather could only be good for the first three weeks after the bees were out of their winter repose, so that they could fly every day we would have no trouble with what is called spring dwindling. Well, we had just such a time the past April, so the bees could fly every day for the first 24 days after they began to fly, and the result was that one-third of my colonies wintered on the summer stands died down so that at the end of those 24 days the hives were nearly depopulated of all their flying force, and colonies that a week previous seemed full of bees contained nothing but brood and young fuzzy bees, the old ones lying dead of old age almost in heaps in front of the hives.

While this was the case with those wintered on the summer stands those from the cellar which were left in until twelve of these pleasant days passed seemed to thrive beyond all conception, and were hanging out on the outside of the hives in large clusters during the bad weather in May.

But to return: This early brood-rearing consumed a large part of the old honey in the hive, and gave a force of bees large enough to work on the fruit bloom to good advantage, so that five days of warm, pleasant weather at that time would have secured from 30 to 50 pounds of honey to the colony, because we had the laborers to gather it, which laborers are generally deficient in other years. But the weather was warm and pleasant up to within three days of the bloom, when it came off cool, cloudy and rainy for two weeks, so that this force of bees was kept in the hive consuming honey rather than producing. The result was that the bees had to be fed for three weeks to keep them from starving; for the pleasant weather which came later, was of no use, for we always have a scarcity of flowers which yield honey between fruit bloom and white clover.

As the bees had to be fed, and the weather was bad, nature told them to retrench as much as possible, so they almost ceased to rear brood at just the time brood was most needed so as

to give bees at the right time to secure the honey from our main dependence, basswood. During the first week of clover bloom the weather was fine, and as a part of the force was left (not having died), the bees did well on the little white clover we have here, many of the colonies getting started in the sections nicely. It now came cold and wet again, so that no more gain was made from that source, although the bloom lasted 20 or more days longer. The last half of any bloom always seems to afford the most honey when favorable weather continues, so it will be seen that opportunity was given for the bees to work only at a disadvantage.

Besides, the bees began to die off rapidly of old age, so that colonies which were in good condition, and at work in the sections two weeks previously, had scarcely bees enough left to care for the now rapidly increasing brood. In fact the mortality was so great that all over the bee-yard and about it in every direction the ground was thickly strewn with dead and dying bees. Basswood opened on July 8, while on the 9th the ten days of splendid honey weather we had been having ceased, and rain, rain was the "order of the day" for the next ten days. Two pleasant days now occurred during which the bees did their level best, what there was of them of the proper age to work, when the bloom came to a close.

I had hoped that the teasel would give some surplus, as there was a large acreage of that plant, but this yielded little more than a living for the bees, so that I was about to declare the season of 1886 a failure for honey in this locality, when all at once, as it were, the bees came in quite heavy loaded, and work in the sections was resumed, much to my joy and surprise. Upon looking about I found that the drouth, now setting in, had caused the large kind of red clover (of which there were many large fields saved for seed) to yield honey to such an extent that those fields seemed fairly alive with bees. This state of affairs continued for about ten days or two weeks, so that I now find that my crop figures up to 2,022 pounds, all of which is comb honey.

My report a year ago gave my number of colonies as 95, all of which had their own stores of honey. Out of the 95 three died during the winter, two became queenless, and were united with others, leaving 90. These were reduced by sales to 60, which number were largely drawn upon to form nuclei for queen rearing. From the above only 40 swarms issued, owing to the poorness of the season. I am now preparing the bees for winter, and shall put into winter quarters just as many colonies of bees as I have natural stores for, which number will be somewhere from 85 to 100. The colonies will be doubled down to suit the stores, weeding out the inferior queens so as to improve my stock as much as possible.

My experience has taught me that honey is the safest food for bees to winter on in this locality, allowing

the bees all the pollen there is in the combs. If otherwise I should try the sugar as some others do, regardless of what has been said against bee-keepers using sugar for bees. As to the pollen all my experience proves that it is impossible to remove it all, and that there is enough left to give the bees the diarrhea if they choose to have that disease. By dividing the 2,022 pounds of honey by 60 colonies (spring count) it gives 33½ pounds as the average yield per colony, which is the smallest yield I have had during any season, for the past 14 years.

Borodino, © N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Foundation in the Brood-Chamber.

FRANKLIN P. STILES.

The theory of hiving swarms on empty frames, giving starters only, and placing partly-filled sections above has always seemed sound to me, and each year since so strongly recommended by Mr. Doolittle, a portion of my swarms have been so treated. Notwithstanding the vehement assertion that I would "never be such a fool again," the plausibility of the theory has each year secured a continued trial. Mr. Hutchinson's advocacy of the plan still further strengthened my faith, and last year more careful experiments were made, wherein several new features were developed. The results, however, were far from favorable.

When Mr. Heddon's new hive first came to my notice, I felt sure it would settle the problem in a conclusive manner, for among the many admirable advantages it offered, its adaptability to the above plan seemed clearly apparent. Spring found me with 40 of the new hives with which I hoped among the many interesting experiments to get a positive solution to this solution. Dame Nature, however, had a word to say, and the poorest season for several years permitted the use of but 15 of the number for prime swarms. While more than fulfilling my most sanguine anticipations in every other respect, I am forced to admit that with me it has not settled the vexed question of the best method of hiving swarms, and that "the ghost still rises before me and will not down."

So far as drone comb is concerned there has been but little trouble, nor do I think any one will be bothered with it if the colony has a good queen, and the partly-filled sections from the old hive are immediately put in position on the new. Most of the swarms so hived built combs which would be considered very fine by any one not accustomed to handling those built on foundation in wired frames. They were nearly all somewhat "wavy," and when reversed to have them fastened solidly to the bottom-bar, required more or less straightening. Three colonies built combs so crooked that in getting them into working order, the apiarist was frequently heard blessing the man who invented comb foundation, or expressing senti-



ments which, by opposition, might be so construed.

Looking at the subject from the stand-point of this year's experience I find it true that the habit of storing in sections is most likely to be uninterrupted if starters only are given in the brood-chamber. This is a most valuable advantage. I believe that the different results received from apparently equally good colonies, the cause of which is so universally "shouldered off" on to the queens, can frequently be traced to the apiarist's failure to control the habits formed by the bees in early spring.

I also find that the most surplus, in a majority of cases, is secured by hiving swarms on starters only. You may say that ought to settle the whole matter. Perhaps it would if unlimited time was at the disposal of the apiarist, but such is not generally the case, and he may be "paying too much for his whistle."

I believe I can so manage the new hives that 35 cents worth of foundation in the brood-chamber will in no wise lessen my crop, save time enough to more than balance the first cost, have infinitely better combs, while the "fearful looking forward" is made to give place to a serene trust in the future solid comfort we have thereby securely provided. Thus while my experiments, as a whole, rather favor empty frames, my leaning is towards the "luxury" of comb foundation.

Haverhill, Mass.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Sugar for Winter Stores.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. A. E. Hill, in his first paragraph on page 601, says: "But if the price is (of honey) is lowered as the result of producers giving the public occasion to believe that honey is obtained by feeding sugar, are bee-keepers more prosperous then?" It will depend, of course, upon the extent to which the price is lowered, as compared with the cost of sugar, plus the greater surety of wintering the bees upon sugar stores. It is difficult to ascertain the extent to which the public can be led to believe this falsehood, or to learn how much it really cares about the matter if it does believe it. Notice the extent to which commercial syrups are used, when it is known that they are adulterated with glucose, a substance which many regard as unhealthful, while there is no question as to the healthfulness of cane sugar. The use of foundation is open to objection upon the same grounds, yet no one thinks of discarding it.

In his second paragraph Mr. Hill says he cannot understand why I class "sugar feeding" with "foundation," and the "honey-extractor," i. e., as an improvement. I think there is no question in regard to the extractor and foundation being improvements; but when extracted honey was first thrown upon the market, its

beautiful clearness led many to believe that it was adulterated; and even now extracted honey is looked upon with suspicion, because of the ease with which it can be adulterated. Shall we make this an objection to the use of the extractor? I have several times called attention to the fact that foundation was all that ever gave any "backbone" to the Wiley sensation, still it is regarded as an "improvement." Now, when it has been shown that the use of sugar for winter stores enables many to winter their bees more cheaply and successfully, and to secure larger crops of honey, I am told that it is no "improvement." Why? Simply because it may assist in giving color to unjust accusations.

Other improvements are open to the same objection, but these other improvements are now old and well established, and to oppose them would be folly. But let no one suppose that these old improvements had not to run the gauntlet—the same ordeal through which all improvements must pass. I wish I had space to quote the whole of an article published on page 54 of the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine* for 1878, but must content myself with a few extracts: "Extracted honey, from its very nature, will be liable to such adulterations; and we already see the effect upon the market by this cry thus early raised against it."

Again: "Let any bee-keeper of experience contemplate for a moment the purity of commercial beeswax, or, what is more to the point, a quantity of refuse comb before it is adulterated. Containing, in addition to other impurities, dead bees in various stages of putrefaction; with moth worms of all sizes, dead and alive, together with their excrement, and this to be cooked together in a kettle of water until the savory extract has thoroughly flavored the beautiful yellow wax, destined to become a delicious morsel, and component part of comb honey. And, in case your own stomach is not affected, I ask, cannot such a picture be used by our opponents against us?"

"We must keep comb honey free from the impression that it is other than the pure, beautiful food God has made it, working through the wonderful instinct He has implanted in these little creatures."

"But let the impression once go forth that it is otherwise, that it is 'doctored,' that it contains anything of questioned purity, that the beautiful comb is not the work of wonderful instinct, but a thing gotten up by machinery in any sense, and you have deprived it of an interest to the consumer that must effect the sale of it as an ornament and luxury to the table."

Do you not see, my brothers, how the honey extractor and comb foundation had to "catch it" when they were introduced? Almost exactly the same arguments were used against them as are now brought against the use of sugar for winter stores. But of what avail were these arguments? Mr. Hill admits that the right way would be to compare

"the *pro rata* loss of bees wintered on sugar compared with that of those wintered on natural stores," and then asks me to give the *pro rata* of loss. He well knows that this is something no one can do, as no accurate statistics have been kept. In my own case the loss upon sugar has been nothing, while upon natural stores it has averaged 50 per cent. In his last paragraph, with regard to "Shall we stop using foundation?" Mr. Hill says: "Foundation is made from pure beeswax, which is solely the production of the apiary, and certainly its use should not be abandoned on the ground that 'sugar feeding' is objected to."

The fact that foundation is made of a "product of the apiary" is neither here nor there; the point is just this: Mr. Wiley stated, in a scientific journal, that artificial comb was made by machinery, that it was filled with scented glucose, and sealed over with a hot iron, etc. This was widely copied and read, people saw the smooth, white, perfect sections of honey; and at fairs and exhibitions they saw comb foundation and machines for its manufacture; putting all this together it made quite a plausible showing, and many believed the story. Nothing has done more, and is still doing more to give color to this unjust accusation than the use of comb foundation; and that foundation is made from a production of the apiary has no bearing whatever upon the case, and as its use assists in giving color to an unjust accusation, again I ask: "Shall we stop using foundation?"

Please remember that I do not assert that the use of sugar for winter stores will ever become universal, as has the use of the honey extractor or comb foundation; neither do I assert that those who now use sugar will always continue its use; but I do assert that this practice must stand upon its merits, and if it does possess merit, no amount of argument will bring about its abandonment.

Rogersville, Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

## Marshall County, Iowa, Convention.

The Marshall County Bee-Keepers Association met at Marshalltown, Iowa, on July 17, at 1 p.m., but owing to the busy harvest season at that time, but few were present; still the meeting seemed to be one of interest to all present.

The subject, "Fall bee-management," was discussed by Mr. Koeper and others, showing the necessity of looking over and preparing all colonies in good condition for winter, by contracting the brood chamber to suit the size of the colony, evening up the stores to suit their necessities, and feeding when needed. Also showing the desirability of late breeding in order to successful wintering.

Several other subjects were mutually talked over, we think to the benefit of all. Some reports were made for the season, but as they were not in

full, and as there were but few members present, we withhold it till the next meeting, hoping to get a full report from all our members then.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting will be "Winter management of bees," and reports for the season.

At the opening Mr. Louis Koepfer read an essay on "Modern Bee-Keeping," in which he remarked as follows:

"Honey and bees were known at a very early period, but the art of modern bee-keeping was unknown until the 19th century, when the Rev. Dr. Dzierzon, of Germany (who was a great naturalist), studied the habits of the honey-bee, and found that it was one of the most intelligent of insects. He placed them in transparent hives, and let them build in movable frames, where he studied their habits, and saw how quickly they filled their comb with honey.

"On the foundation of Dzierzon's Theory, Barron Von Berlepsch, near Linaberg, in the State of Hanover, Germany, also studied the habits of the bees, and improved the art by taking out full frames and replacing them with empty ones. He also invented the triangular top-bar, dipped it in wax, and by it guided the bees in building comb. In America the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Mr. M. Quinby and Mr. Harbison improved upon this modern system of making it. The dry weather here in Iowa, this summer, and the a bundance of white clover gave a splendid honey harvest to those who used the opportunity to get it."

Asking all bee-keepers in the vicinity of Marshall county to meet with us, the society then adjourned to meet at the Court House in Marshalltown on Saturday, Oct. 16, at 10:30 a.m.

J. W. SANDERS, Sec.

Le Grand, © Iowa.

### Convention Notices.

☞ The Sheboygan County Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Chandler's Hall, at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., on Saturday, Oct. 16, 1886, at 10 a.m.

MRS. H. HILLS, Sec.

☞ The annual meeting of the Western Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Pythian Hall (11th & Main Sts.), at Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 27-29, 1886.

P. BALDWIN, Sec.

☞ The next annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., on Dec. 1 and 2, 1886.

H. D. CUTTING, Sec.

☞ The southern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting at Benton, Ill., on Thursday, Oct. 21, 1886.

F. H. KENNEDY, Sec.

☞ The Union Bee-Keepers' Association of Western Iowa will meet at Stuart, Iowa, on Saturday, Oct. 16, 1886. All interested in the busy bee are requested to be present.

J. E. PRYOR, Sec.

☞ The Semi-Annual meeting of the Central Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will convene in Pioneer Hall, in the Capitol Building, Lansing, the third Tuesday of October, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

J. ASHWORTH, Pres.

☞ The Illinois Central Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting at Mt. Sterling, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 19-20, 1886.

J. M. HAMBAUGH, Sec.

☞ All are respectfully invited to attend the next meeting of the Bee-Keepers' Association of Eureka Springs, which will be held at Eureka Springs, Ark., on Oct. 23, 1886. Business of importance to every bee-keeper Northwest Arkansas will be before the meeting.

DR. S. S. PURCELL, Sec.

### Local Convention Directory.

1886. Time and place of Meeting.

- Oct. 6, 7.—Kentucky State, at Frankfort, Ky.  
Jno. T. Connley, Sec., Napoleon, Ky.
- Oct. 7.—Wis. Lake Shore Center, at Kiel, Wis.  
Ferd Zastrow, Sec., Milihome, Wis.
- Oct. 12-14.—North American, at Indianapolis, Ind.  
F. L. Dougherty, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Oct. 16.—Sheboygan Co., at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.  
Mrs. H. Hills, Sec., Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
- Oct. 16.—Western Iowa, at Stuart, Iowa.  
J. E. Pryor, Sec.
- Oct. 19.—Central Mich., at Lansing, Mich.  
J. Ashworth, Pres.
- Oct. 19, 20.—Illinois Central, at Mt. Sterling, Ills.  
J. M. Hambaugh, Sec., Spring, Ills.
- Oct. 21.—Southern Illinois, at Benton, Ills.  
F. H. Kennedy, Sec., Duquoin, Ills.
- Oct. 23.—Eureka Springs, at Eureka Springs, Ark.  
Dr. S. S. Purcell, Sec., Eureka Springs, Ark.
- Oct. 23.—Wabash County, at Wabash, Ind.  
Aaron Singer, Sec., Wabash, Ind.
- Oct. 27-29.—Western, at Kansas City, Mo.  
P. Baldwin, Sec., Independence, Mo.
- Dec. 1, 2.—Michigan State, at Ypsilanti, Mich.  
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

☞ In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

### SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Gathering Honey Yet.**—Charles Sandhoff, Clifford, Ont., on Sept. 27, 1886, writes:

We started the season with 7 colonies of bees (6 six strong and 1 weak). They yielded an average of about 150 pounds of good comb honey. Extracted honey is of no account around here. Comb honey is selling at 20 cents, and extracted at 15 cents, but the sale is small. Last winter was a very hard one on bees; almost all died by starvation. The white clover blossoms and basswood was plentiful, and the bees are busy gathering honey yet.

**Compelling the Removal of Bees.**—John Booth, of Barry, © Ills., asks the following question, which is answered by Mr. J. E. Pond, Jr., at our request, as he is a lawyer, and knows best what may be done in such cases:

Has the town board a right to pass a law compelling all bee-keepers to move their bees outside of the incorporate limits of the town? Please answer in the BEE JOURNAL.

Mr. Pond replies as follows, to the above question:

So far as my own State is concerned, the town board (select men) have no right to pass such a law. If it can be shown that the bees are a nuisance, then the courts, upon petition, can order their removal. If they affect the health of any persons, the town board, as a board of health, can order their removal, but even then have no

power to enforce the order. They must go to the courts for their remedy. What the statutes of Illinois may provide I do not know, but at common law no town board has the power to compel removal, even if they have the right to pass such an order; and such order can only be passed on the ground that the bees are a nuisance, and that must be proved before the courts. So I say, to sum up, that town boards cannot compel any one to remove bees by the simple passage of an order so to do.

**North American Bee-Keepers' Society.**—A. J. Fisher, East Liverpool, © O., on Sept. 22, 1886, gives the following suggestions:

As this society has held conventions twice in New York, twice in Cincinnati, and this time twice in Indianapolis, Ind., I with many others would suggest that it would be justice if the members at the Indianapolis meeting would unanimously cast their votes for the next meeting to be held in the beautiful city of Cleveland, O., where the society was born. If held there in 1887, it should be the largest, most interesting and instructive ever held in America. Let us all who were there before (except those who have passed over to the other shore) meet again and learn of the progress made in our pursuit since the last meeting there, which will be 18 long years. Let us meet in Cleveland, O., for 1887, and have a good time.

[It is very encouraging to know that there are at least three places already suggested for the next meeting—St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland. It is but a few years ago that it was located without invitation, with the hope that no one would attend, and that it would there die. Now all want it. What a change.—ED.]

**Wired Frames.**—In reference to building combs on wired frames, in Query, No. 309, on page 596, Mr. J. M. Shuck, of Des Moines, © Iowa, sends this answer on Sept. 23, 1886:

Draw the wires taut, paint them with melted beeswax, level the hive laterally, and the centre of the comb will follow the wires. Use foundation for a starter.

Charles Sitts, of Brasie Corners, © N. Y., on Sept. 27, 1886, sent the following on the same subject:

I have 65 colonies of bees whose combs were built in the brood-chamber, on wired frames with only foundation starters—from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width, fastened to the top-bar of the frames, and imbedded on the wires, the same as as full sheets should be. My brood frames are wired in the usual way, i. e., perpendicularly, with brace wires. I use no comb guide, foundation excepted. The wires are drawn taut, the hive



stands level, not tipping sideways so that the frames will hang perpendicularly, and I give the hive a pitch forward towards the entrance, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 inches. I find the wires no nuisance to the bees; on the contrary I consider them a help in securing straight combs, and I would not dispense with them for any consideration. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not advise it in the second story or surplus department; there it would be sure to fail, as the combs are built too thick. Perhaps it is well to say that I use Hoffman-Langstroth frames, spaced  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches apart from centre to centre, and No. 36 tinned wire.

**Our Bee-Pasturage.**—H. M. Cates, Shideler, Ind., on Sept. 5, 1886, writes:

This has been a very poor honey season, bees having swarmed but little. Many colonies did not swarm at all. Mine, that did not swarm, will average about 25 pounds to the colony. In looking over my new colonies I find them all short of stores, and will have to feed. There was the grandest white clover bloom I ever saw, but cold nights, I think, was the cause of there being no nectar in the flowers. There has been just enough honey coming in this fall to keep up late breeding. As a general thing bees are very strong in numbers. Our main honey source is white clover and basswood, the latter being a total failure this year; goldenrod is in abundance, but bees have not given any attention to it so far. As a general thing bees work on it from daylight until dark. I have a small patch of Alsike clover, and while the bloom lasted it was swarming with bees. I have two acres of sweet clover that will bloom next year. If these clovers prove to be a success, I shall sow more of them.

**Must Feed for Winter.**—O. P. Miner, Taylor Centre, N. Y., on Sept. 27, 1886, writes:

The honey season is over with us here, and not much surplus has been gathered. The dry weather reduced the yield from white clover, and basswood was a total failure. I commenced the season with 6 colonies, one of them very weak. I had only 3 natural swarms, and one I divided, making my number 10, now. I have received from them only 140 pounds of comb honey. Some in this section have done better, and others very much worse. One man, who has over 100 colonies, told me he would not receive over 5 pounds to the colony, and would have to feed 500 or 600 pounds of sugar for winter stores. I have introduced 4 Italian queens this season, and like them much better to handle than hybrids.

To any One sending us one new subscriber with his own renewal (with \$2.00), we will present a copy of the new "Convention History of America."

### Honey and Beeswax Market.

The following are our very latest quotations for honey and beeswax:

#### CHICAGO.

HONEY.—For comb honey, we quote 12@13c. Extracted @97c.  
BEESWAX.—23c. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

#### NEW YORK.

HONEY.—We quote this year's crop as follows: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 13@16c.; 2-lbs. 12@13c.; fair to good 1-lbs. 12@14c.; 2-lbs. 10@11c.; fancy buckwheat 1-lbs. 11@12c.; 2-lbs. 9@10c. White clover extracted in kegs and small barrels, 6@7c.; California extracted in 50-lb. cans, 5@5 1-2c.; California comb honey, 10@11c.  
BEESWAX.—Prime yellow, 22@24c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS., 84 Hudson St.

#### BOSTON.

HONEY.—The demand has improved. We are selling one-pound packages of white clover honey at 14@15c.; 2-pounds at 13@14c.  
BEESWAX.—25 cts. per lb.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

#### DETROIT.

HONEY.—Owing to more liberal arrivals the market for honey is lower. Best in 1-lb. sections, 12@13c.  
BEESWAX.—23c.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

#### CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—Extracted honey brings 3 1-2 @ 7c.; comb honey, 12 to 14c. for good to choice, in the jobbing way.

BEESWAX.—It is in good demand and arrivals are fair. We pay 20c. for good yellow.

C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Ave.

#### CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—Choice new honey in 1-lb. sections is selling at 14c.; 2-lbs. 12@13c. Old honey is very dull at 10@12c. Extracted, @97c.

BEESWAX.—25c.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

#### KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—The market is good for all grades, and sales are large, while the supply is the same. Prices remain the same. One-pound sections, white clover, 13@14c.; dark 1-lbs. 11@12c.; 2-lbs. 11@12c.; dark 2-lbs. 9@10c.; 4-lbs. light, 14@15c. Extracted white clover, @97c.; dark, 4@5c.; white sage, 5@5 1-2c.

BEESWAX.—20@22c.

CLEMONS, CLOON & Co., cor. 4th & Walnut.

#### MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—We quote as follows: Choice comb in 1-lb. sections, 12@13c.; 2-lbs. 11@12 1/2 cts.; dark not wanted. Extracted, white, in kegs, @97c.; same in tin cans, 6 1-2 @ 7c.; dark in barrels and half-barrels, 5@5 1-2 cts.

BEESWAX.—No demand.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We now quote 7@10c., as to quality wholesale.

BEESWAX.—It is dull, but buyers have to pay 22@23c. for choice lots.

SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.

HONEY.—Receipts are light and the market is very quiet. We quote: White extracted, 4@4 1/2 c.; amber, 3 1/2 @ 4c. Comb, 3 1/2 @ 10c. for white.

BEESWAX.—19@22c.

O. B. SMITH & Co., 423 Front Street.

#### ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Choice comb, 10@12 1/2 c.; latter price for choice white clover. Strained, in barrels, 3 1/2 @ 4c. Extra fancy of bright color and in No. 1 packages, 1/4 advance on above prices. Extracted in barrels, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 c.; in cans @6 1/2 c.

BEESWAX.—Dull at 21c. for prime.

Sep. 30. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

**Simmins' Non-Swarming System** is the title of a new English bee-book. The author claims that it will inaugurate a "new era in modern bee-keeping," and states that "it is based upon purely natural principles, and is the only system that can ever be relied upon, because no other condition exists in the economy of the hive that can be applied to bring about the desired result—a total absence of any desire to swarm." It contains 64 pages; is well printed and illustrated. Price 50 cents. It can now be obtained at this office.

### OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the *American Bee Journal* one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal .....	1 00..	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture .....	2 00..	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Magazine .....	2 00..	1 25
Bee-Keepers' Guide .....	1 50..	1 40
The Apiculturist .....	2 00..	1 75
Canadian Bee Journal .....	2 00..	1 75
The 6 above-named papers .....	5 50..	5 00
and Cook's Manual .....	2 25..	2 00
Bees and Honey (Newman) .....	2 00..	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal .....	1 75..	1 60
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth) .....	3 00..	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture .....	2 25..	2 10
Farmer's Account Book .....	4 00..	3 00
Guide and Hand-Book .....	1 50..	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success" .....	1 50..	1 40

### Home Market for Honey.

To create Honey Markets in every village, town and city, wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why Eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully, and the result will be a DEMAND for all of their crops at remunerative prices. "Honey as Food and Medicine" are sold at the following prices:

Single copy, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Five hundred will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1,000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc. (giving the name and address of the beekeeper who scatters them).

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell almost any quantity of it.

### System and Success.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the *Apiary Register* and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages) .....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages) .....	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages) .....	1 50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

**The Western World Guide and Hand-Book of Useful Information**, contains the greatest amount of useful information ever put together in such a cheap form. The printing, paper, and binding are excellent, and the book is well worth a dollar. To any one sending us two new subscribers besides his own, with \$3.00, for one year, we will present a copy of this valuable book.

**National Bee-Keepers' Union.**—There will be a meeting of the officers and members of this Society at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1886, at an hour to be announced at the meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, to consider business of importance.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
General Manager.



Issued every Wednesday by  
**THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,**  
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 At One Dollar a Year.

**ALFRED H. NEWMAN,**  
 BUSINESS MANAGER.

## Special Notices.

**To Correspondents.**—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

**Dr. Miller's Book,** "A Year Among the Bees," and the BEE JOURNAL for one year, we will club for \$1.50.

**A New Crate** to hold one dozen one-pound sections of honey.—It has a strip of glass on each side, to allow the honey to be seen. It is a light and attractive package. As it holds but one tier of sections, no damage from the drippings from an upper tier can occur. We can furnish the material, ready to nail, for 9 cts. per crate. Glass 1½ cts. per light, extra.

**Red Labels** for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have just gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

**Yucca Brushes** are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. As each separate fiber extends the whole length of the handle as well as the brush, they are almost indestructible. When they become sticky with honey, they can be washed, and when dry, are as good as ever. The low price at which they are sold, enables any bee-keeper to have six or more of them, so as to always have one handy. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

**The Convention History of America** and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, will be clubbed for \$1.15.

## North American Bee Keepers' Society

**The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad** ("PAN-HANDLER ROUTE") take pleasure in hereby announcing to all delegates and their families desiring to attend the National Convention of Bee-Keepers' Union to be held at Indianapolis, Oct. 12, 13, and 14, that we have arranged to sell tickets to Indianapolis and return at \$7.30 each on certificate signed by Mr. Thomas G. Newman, General Manager Bee-Keepers' Union.

Tickets good going Oct. 11, and returning up to and including Oct. 16.

Morning trains leave Chicago, from the Union Depot, at 8:30, reaching Indianapolis at 3:50 p.m. Evening train leaves at 8:30. Night train has through sleeping-car, and day train has through parlor-car to Indianapolis.

We can offer you superior accommodations and would be pleased to receive your patronage.

Tickets will be on sale in exchange for certificate at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison Streets, Chicago, also at 65 Clark Street, corner of Randolph Street.

## The Monon Route to Indianapolis.

**The Monon Route** is the short line between Chicago and Indianapolis, and those desiring to attend the National Bee-Keepers' Convention, Oct. 12-14, should bear this in mind. The morning train leaves from the Dearborn Station at 8:35, arriving at Indianapolis 3:45 p.m. Evening train leaves at 7:30 p.m., and has attached elegant Pullman sleepers. Tickets good going Monday, Oct. 11 and returning up to and including Saturday, Oct. 16, will be on sale at Dearborn Station, corner of Fourth Avenue and Polk Streets, also at the city ticket office, 73 South Clark Street. For further information call or address E. O. McCormick, G. N. P. A., 73 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ills.

**Sweet Clover, or Melilotus Alba,** is almost the only resource for honey now, on account of the late severe July drouth. If the seed is planted in September, it will come up this Fall and bloom next year, in its second season.

We have a large lot of this seed on hand, and offer it at the following **Reduced Prices**, by express or freight:

One pound .....	\$0 20
" peck—15 lbs .....	2 25
" bushel—60 lbs .....	7 00
" sack—80 lbs .....	8 00

It will pay to buy it by the sack and sell it again in smaller quantities.

If you want a chance to make some money, and provide pasturage for the bees during the Fall months, this is your opportunity!

**Round Trip Tickets to the Convention.**—As Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, we have made arrangements with the Indianapolis lines of railroad for round trip tickets from Chicago to Indianapolis and return to Chicago, good from Monday to Saturday, Oct. 11 to 16, 1886, for \$7.30. The fare one way is \$5.50, and this is one fare and one-third. To obtain these tickets, it will be necessary to get a certificate signed by Thomas G. Newman, stating that the bearer is entitled to the reduced fare. Now, do not wait until you come to Chicago to get this certificate, for we may have gone before you come. Send for the certificate at once; and it will be sent by return mail.

**Our Book Premiums.**—To encourage all our present readers to get one or more additional subscribers we will present 25 cents' worth of books for every new subscriber (accompanied with \$1 for one year's subscription), sent direct to this office. Thus for five new subscribers with \$5, the getter up of a club gets \$1.25 in valuable reading matter, to be selected by himself from our list on the second page of this paper. It will pay you to devote a few hours to the interests of the BEE JOURNAL. Every one who keeps bees ought to take it. We will furnish sample copies free in any quantity to those who intend to get up clubs. We expect to get 5,000 new subscribers before Jan. 1, 1887.

"Cash in Advance" is the rule, but no longer than six months of grace can be allowed on the small sum of one dollar. Subscriptions may commence at any time, and discontinuances may be ordered at any time when arrearages are paid up.

**When Marketing Extracted Honey,** it is a sad blunder to use barrels holding from 300 to 500 pounds—they are too large to be desirable for the trade, too bulky to be handled with care in transportation, and too dear to be lucrative to the producer, for honey put up in such large barrels is subject to a discount of one cent per pound, because of the difficulty in disposing of it without repacking and dividing into smaller lots.

We have made arrangements by which we can supply the Weekly AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the Monthly Bee-Keepers' Magazine for 1887, both periodicals for the very small price of \$1.25, or the above and Gleanings for \$2. Three bee-periodicals for the usual price of one!

**Sample Copies** of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent FREE upon application. Anyone intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office, or we will send them all to the agent.

**Colored Posters** for putting up over honey exhibits at Fairs are quite attractive, as well as useful. We have prepared some for the BEE JOURNAL, and will send two or more free of cost to any one who will use them, and try to get up a club.

## Advertisements.

**FOR SALE.**—25 Colonies of CHOICE ITALIAN BEES, in chaff-packed Hilton hives (shingle roof). Hives are new and first class; bees have enough stores for winter. Will sell for \$6.00 per colony.  
**A. M. APTED,** Grand Rapids, Mich.  
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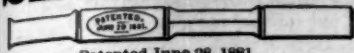
## Honey For Sale.

We have a large quantity of the best white EXTRACTED HONEY, in 200-lb. Kegs, for sale, which we will deliver on board the cars at 8 cents per pound. Orders solicited.

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One-Pound Sections, In lots of 500 to 3,000, \$1,000, **\$4.00**

For larger orders write for prices.

J. FORNCROOK & CO.,

Watertown, Wis., April 15, 1886.

Thos. G. Newman & Son, of Chicago, sell the one-piece Sections manufactured by us.

Friends, if you are in any way interested in

## BEES OR HONEY

We will with pleasure send a sample copy of the Semi-Monthly *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing Patented. Simply send your address written plainly, to

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Dunham and Root Foundation a specialty. Italian Queens and Bees from March to November.

Send for my Illustrated Catalogue.

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ENGRAVERS TOOLS & SUPPLIES.

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Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N.Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 bread frames, 2,000 honey-boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-List.

Free Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No. 484 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

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WE have the largest steam-power shops in the West, exclusively used to make EVERYTHING needed in the Apisary, of practical construction and at the LOWEST PRICES. Italian Bees, Queens, 12 styles of Hives, Sections, Honey-Extractors, Bee-Smokers, Feeders, Comb Foundation, and everything used by bee-keepers always on hand. Illustrated Catalogue FREE to all. Address, E. Kretschmer, Coburg, Iowa.

Send 75 Cents for my New Book—"A Year among the Bees;" 114 pages, cloth bound. Address, DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILLS.

## ONE HUNDRED

Large, Handsome and Extra-Prolific Select Tested Italian Queens \$1.50 Each, or Three for \$4.00.

By return mail. Safe arrival guaranteed. Make Money Orders or Postal Notes payable at Salem, Mass. Address, HENRY ALLEY, 32A St. WENHAM, MASS.

## Metal Reversible Frame Corners.

ACKNOWLEDGED by all to be the best. Can be made to fit any frame if exact width of frame is given when ordered. Strong and simple to adjust.



Sample Corners, for 1 frame 5 cts.; for 10, 35 cts.; for 25, 75 cts. All Corners made 1/4-inch unless otherwise ordered. F. M. JOHNSON, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Litchfield Co., CONN. 32A St.

## Vandervort Comb Fdn. Mills,

Send for Samples & Reduced Price-List. Atf J. VANDERVORT, Laceyville, Pa.

**FREE!** New Book of Fancy Works with 100 Illustrations, 150 New Stitches, 10 Special Offers. 300 Picture Bulletin 48-col. story-paper, all for 4c postage National Bazar, 7 W Broadway, N. Y. 33A St.

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See Advertisement in another column.

My 18 Annual Price-List of Italian, Cyprian Queens and Nuclet Colonies (a specialty); also Supplies will be sent to all who send their names and addresses. H. H. BROWN, 15 Etf LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., PA.

**Bees for Sale.** 50 COLONIES of Italians in 11-frame Langstroth HIVES, with nearly all young Queens. Will sell at once at \$4.00 per Colony—as I am going to Nebraska. L. ADAMS, MAYFAIR, Cook Co., ILLS. 36 Etf

## THE Center Table.

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A CRISP and charming Monthly. Well edited, clearly printed, and pleasingly illustrated. **Prize Contributions.** Send stamp for sample, or better still send fifty cents and get the paper for one year. You will be amply repaid. Address,

DUGALD McKILLOP,

31C St 152 John St., CINCINNATI, O.

## BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE;

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13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

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More than 50 pages, and more than 50 fine Illustrations were added in the 8th edition. The whole work has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. It is certainly the fullest and most scientific work treating of bees in the World. Price, by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount to dealers and to clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author and Publisher, 1A17 Agricultural College, Mich.

## ATTENTION, BEE-KEEPERS ! !

NOW is the time to Italianize Cheap. Having all my orders filled to date, will sell Fine Queens from my well-known Strains, at the following very low rates: 1 Queen, 80 cts.; 6 Queens, \$4.50; 12 Queens, \$8.00; 1 Tested Queen, \$1.50; 3 Tested, \$8; 1 Select Tested Queen, \$2.00. Safe arrival of all Queens guaranteed, and Queens sent by return mail. Address, Wm. W. CARV, 32A St. COLERAINE, MASS.

## THE HORSE,

By B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

A TREATISE giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms; cause and treatment of each, a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of recipes, and much valuable information.

Price 35 cents—in English or German.

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Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See Advertisement in another column.

## THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST

SENT one year, and a Tested Italian Queen, to each subscriber—all for \$1.50. Sample copies free. Address, 30A St HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

## Vandervort Foundation Mill.

6 Inch, Price, \$20.00.

It makes the finest extra thin Foundation for comb honey. For Sale by

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923 & 925 West Madison Street. CHICAGO, ILL.

## FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION.

high side-walls, 4 to 16 square feet to the pound. Circular and samples free. J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, Sprout Brook, Mont. Co., N. Y.

## BEESWAX.

We pay 20c. per lb., delivered here, for yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,

923 & 925 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## HOW to WINTER BEES.

THE October number of the *American Apiculturist* will contain essays on "Wintering Bees," from the pens of James Heddon, G. M. Doolittle, A. E. Manum, Prof. Cook, Dr. Tinker, J. E. Pond, C. W. Dayton, P. R. Russell, G. W. Demaree, and other equally prominent apiarists. Every bee-keeper should secure a copy. For ten cents in stamps this number will be mailed to any address on and after Sept. 25. No specimen copies of this number will be sent out. Regular subscription price \$1.00 per year. Specimen copies (of back numbers) will be sent free. Address,

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WANTED, an active, reliable man in every city and town in the State of Illinois to work up Councils of the American Legion of Honor, an insurance organization now having 80,000 members, and we are willing to pay liberally in cash for services rendered in this work. It can be performed at odd and leisure hours without interference with regular business, and is an occupation affording much pleasure to those engaged in it. For full explanation how to go to work and what to do, address

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